The most perfectly ap-

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Let your bundle come!

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No Retiring Sale. No Removing Sale. 1'o Auction Sale.

Emeries
Tie Clasp.
Waist Set, links and 4 buttons. A.
Natl File or Shoe Hook.
Cut Glass Salve Box.
Toilet Combs.

Toilet Combs.
Lemonate Spoons.
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than any other storage quarters and all

eight floors easily reached by passenger

Furniture meved with every care, in

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929-931 D st. n.w.

Storage.

and freight elevators.

We can gratify

Want of yours,

* we can suit you at any price.

kind of Trunk quality—the very

A theroughly first-class Trunk Repair De-

partment makes it possible for us to do any

kind of Trunk Repairing in a way to surely

Lutz & Co., Established
1804.
Pennsylvania Avenue.

KIDNEY

disorders,

(No matter whether their case

is of the incipient or chronic

POSITIVELY PURE TABLE

Mineral Water-a surprisingly

speedy means of regaining sound

health in the affected organs. A

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Testimonials of remarkable cures evidence its remarkable value. 20c. 1/2 gallon bottles; \$2 degen. 'Phene 585.

Blackistone Island

Water T. G. Herbert, M'g'r., 510 5th st.

Important to Ladies.

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WATER — Blackistone Island \$\mathbb{Z}\$

Merchants'

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Delivery

Company,

ties-that's the Yale.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, MAY 3, 1897-FOURTEEN PAGES.

An Enjoyable Excursion, Notwithstanding the Rain.

MANY EXCELLENT SPEECHES MADE

Congress Willing to Provide for the

PLANKED SHAD ELOQUENCE

 Match Box
 \$1.25

 Herry Spoon
 \$2.90

 Sterling Silver Hair Brush
 \$2.50

 Haif Dozen Ten Spoons
 \$3.00

 Haif Dozen Berry Forks
 \$3.75

 Silver Purse and Chain
 \$5.50

 Full size Hand Mirror
 \$7.00

 ½ doz
 Table Forks
 \$8.00

 Harness Belts, latest designs
 \$1.25
 OPPOSITE BOSTON HOUSE.

> The Start Down the River. On account of the weather, which would destroy the outdoor pleasures of Marshall Hall, there was no hurry about sailing. Lunch was served on the steamer while she lay at the wharf, and it was about 3 o'clock before they started down the river. The board of trade had in mind to show the senators and representatives who were their guest something of the condition of the Anacostia flats, which it is desired Congress should take some steps to improve by removing. Therefore, the party first sailed up the eastern branch as far. as the navy yard and the statesmen viewed the soggy ex-panse through the rain-spattered windows of the cabin, after which the steamer pro-

> ceeded down the river.
>
> A more enjoyable occasion could hardly be conceived of. No one seemed to con-sider even the absence of sunshine nor to feel that fair weather was needed to add to the enjoyment. A large number of the party found it pleasant enough to sit on the after deck and view the river and moving landscape in the light of a 'dull gray day," while others played cards or chatted in the comfortable cabin.

Any Trunk They arrived at Marshall Hall in time to see the fires built and the shad spread before the coals. The guests had to wait only long enough to make themselves at home about the place before linner was best. We can show you hundreds planked shad that the taste of man could * of different sorts—where others hall, which was just large enough to seat the party comfortably. Had it been a fair day the number of guests would have been greater and the tables would have been * display dozens! And rememberspread in the open grounds. A representa-tive and distinguished party of men were assembled and the speaking that followed the dinner was of extraordinarily high order. There being a definite time when the boat should start on the homeward trip, and many speakers to hear from, President Folkswith

The Speechmaking.

President Woodward called first upon Mr. John B. Wight, secretary of the board of trade, and soon to be District Commissioner. In introducing the speaking, Mr. Wood-

Citizens of the United States: We do not know whether you are here because you like the board of trade or the shadbake more, but after today we are inclined to think it is the board of trade. The shad may have been better before, but I am told by the gentleman on my right (Mr. Ross) that they were never better than they are today. The board of trade of Washington is a great institution, and it has been singularly honored in the past tew days by the appointment by the President

Mr. Wight explained very briefly the relations of the board of trade to the city of Washington and to Congress. He said that he was perfectly sure that Congress was desirous of acting justly toward the ciry of Washington and doing what was best for is improvement, and that what was wanted was that Congress should always be properly informed as to the needs of the District. The board of trade sought to give longress such information honestly impartially, without favor toward indi-vidual or toward section, but with a single purpose to advance the best interests of the whole community. The board of trade never had, and he was sure never An invoice of \$6,000 worth of Hair Switches, all cors, from tlack to white, has been consigned to be a New York house, to be retailed at less but the wholesale price. A very fine Hair Switches at stems, for \$1.50; same as you would pay elsewhere \$3.50 to \$4 for. Come early before all are add and see for yourself. trade never had, and he was sure would, ask anything that was wrong. President Woodward introduced each of the succeeding speakers with appropriate remarks, showing himself to be an ac-

IN THE LOUVE GLOVE STORE,
919 F St. Keep Cool When Cooking -the summer meals-use a Gas Cooking Stove. You'll find the gas consumed will cost a great deal less than it would be necessary to expend for fuel. Grand stock of Gas Cooking Stoves--

all sizes-\$8 up. Gas Appliance Exchange, 1423 New York Avenue. 30-28d

What a pleasure to know positively that your laundry will come home

when promised. That's the advantage of being a Yale customer. 518 roth st.—'Phone

THE BOARD OF TRADE

Capital City's Needs.

The high esteem in which the hospitality of the Washington board of trade is held was testified to by the large number of distinguished guests who braved the rain storm Saturday to attend their annual dinner of planked shad at Marshall Hall. The Washington board of trade is one thing finite that can successfully compete with the elements. The shad dinner had been looked forward to with pleasant anticipation by every one fortunate enough to have an invitation. Two hours before the time for the steamer to sail it began to rain and there was a persistent and spiteful downpour the rest of the afternoon. The hosts felt that their guests might be kept away by the rain, and thought of postponing the dinner, but before 1:30 o'clock, when the party was to have started, more than 200 gentlemen had assembled ready to take the boat. In recognition of this high compliment, the committee abandoned all thought of postponing the trip. Probably no other entertainment and no other hosts could have brought so many persons out in the drenching rain, and the board of trade had a right to feel complimented.

The Planked Shad Dinner.

many speakers to near from, Fresident Woodward announced in advance that speeches would be limited to five minutes. Few speakers encroached upon the time limit and all had much to say that was to

"Gentlemen of the Board of Trade and of our secretary, Mr. John B. Wight, as Commissioner of the District."

Mr. John B. Wight.

m rable toastmaster.

Senator Hawley. Senator Hawley, who was the second speaker, said that the city of Washington should be the model of the world. In every respect it should be made to excel other cities, and every citizen of the United States should take a pride in its excellence. In many respects, he said, there had not been as much done as should have been. He thought especially that our school system, as good as it is, would bear great improvement. The people of the District were deprived of the right to vote, and thus to direct their own government, but he wanted to suggest that they did not know how much they were blessed by that being so. "We are your guardians," he said.—"You are our children. We are your fathers and your mothers. While Washington has a great deal, it needs more. We want you to In many respects, he said, there had not great deal, it needs more. We want you to have the best system of sewerage in the world; the best possible of public schools; we ought to be a model to the world in our sanitary laws and the general character of our residences, school houses and churches. our residences, school houses and courches. We ought to have it so that people who come here would say: "This is absolutely perfect. This is the new Jerusaiem.' You are here as the representative city of the United States, and we are all your friends."

Senator Clark. Senator Clark of Wyoming was next called upon. He said that he had known of many mean things being done, but of none meaner than this of asking him to follow an old after-dinner campaigner like Senator Hawley. "The first declamation I ever delivered as a boy at school," he said, "was one of Senator Hawley's after-dinner speeches. I won't say what effect it had on the teacher.
"I don't know what other congressmen here may think about Washington," he

said, "but I know what I think. I like it mighty well. I am going to stay here as long as I can. I haven't any personal in-terests or personal business that calls me elsewhere. But I want to urge this board to ask Congress for one more fire engine, and I'll tell you why. Every time I go away from home my house gets afire. I have been away three times since I came here, and every time there has been a fire. The last time was when the rink burned, and that night my house serve fire. and that night my house got afire, too.
"My wife, who has supreme faith in where, who has supreme faith in a fire alarm, and then turned to with the neighbors and put out the fire. In half or three-fourths of an hour a patrol wagon came rolling up and a fireman came in and insulated.

inquired:
"'Have you a fire here, madam?" "'We had one, sir,' said my wife, 'but we 'The fireman replied: 'Well, madam, the truth is we tried to get here, but all but two of the engines are down at the other fire!"

Rev. Dr. Hamlin. Rev. Dr. Hamlin, pastor of the Church of the Covenant, took issue with Senator Hawley about the public schools in the city of Washington not being as good as they ought to be. He said that they were the best of any city in the country. It was, he said, a subject in which he was greatly interested, and he had made a study of the Washington schools, and was satisfied that they were not equaled. He then turned his attention to the question of the improvement of the flats, and said he would recommend to the attention of those present the flats at the other end of the Capitol.

This brought Senator Hawley to his feet again. "If I were in the Senate," he said,
"I would ask to reply to the gentleman.
(Laughter.) I think I will say a few words, anyway," he continued. "As to our schools, want to say there are not enough seats for the children in the school houses already built. As to flats—at the Capitol—I want to say that this country has the best Constitution, is the best governed, and has the best legislators of any country in the world."

Capt. Black.

Captain Black, the Engineer Commissioner of the District, began his remarks with a story to excuse the absence of details in speaking of the need of improving the Anacostia flats. He said that it was of the greatest importance to the health of the city that these flats should be removed. The empyings of the sewers, he said, were deposited there, and there was not sufficient current to carry the refuse away. The result was that it was a festering, disease-breeding spot. The removal of these flats, he said, was a simple proposition. It could be easily done at comparatively small cost. He described how this might be

Captain Beach, assistant to Captain Black as Engineer Commissioner, went more into detail as to the condition of the flats and the reason for their condition, but suggested that these flats were not a nice thing to talk about immediately after eat-

Representative Linney of North Carolina asked the board of trade to help secure the repeal of the civil service law. "Washingrepeal of the civil service law. Washington," he said, "should be the greatest city of the world, because the American people, upon whose shoulders this city rests, is the grandest people of the world. Now I want to make a trade with this board of trade. You have given us, presumably, your labed for our votes. Now I want you, in shad for our votes. Now I want you, in exchange for our votes, to give us of your boundless intellect, your strong influence in helping General Grosvenor to repeal the

civil service law.
"I ask you to do this, not only because
I desire to make General Grosvenor the * But we can only sell you one served. All then had a chance to enjoy greatest man in the world next to Washington, but because I want to confer additions clam chowder and ington, but because I want to confer additions. tional power and liberty upon the people of these United States, to whom this great city belongs."

Gen. Grosvenor.

Representative Grosvenor was then called "When I first came to Congress," he said, "the Potomac flats were in the same condition as those of the Anacostia river now are, and I want to suggest to the new Engineer Commissioner how, by a similar system of congressional legerdemain, the improvement of the Anacostia flats may be brought about. Get an appropriation for it under the guise of a river and harbor improvement. That is what we did with the Potomac flats. I remember in the early days we had a new member on the river and harbor committee who doubted whether, under the Constitution, the rivers and harbors of the country could be improved by Congress. When we came to the item for the Potomac flats, he was very inquisitive, and wanted to know about that harbor. We told him that at that time it was harboring a vest amount of verming was harboring a vast amount of vermin, vagrants and malaria.

grants and malaria.
"In the last Congress we had the proud satisfaction of dedicating that magnificent piece of land to the adornment of the city of Washington.
"When the 'flats' at the other end of the Capitol, of whom we have heard here to-night, shall disentangle themselves enough

to fill up their committees and do business—"
"How about yours, General?" interposed Senator Clark.
"Oh, we do business when we want to,"

"Oh, we do business when we want to," was the quick retort.
General Grosvenor spoke at some length of the needs of Washington, advocating the most liberal improvements. A better water supply, he said, was greatly needed. "Another thing," he said, "before I retire from Congress I want to see in Washington a great public library for the use of the people." congress I want to see in Washington a great public library for the use of the people of the city of Washington. It is a shame that there is not such a library here. We have the Congressional Library, but it is not available to the people, and cannot be made to serve the place of a public library such as every other city but Washington has.

Mr. Geo. W. Rouser. Mr. Geo. W. Rouzer, correspondent of the New York Herald, responded for the newspaper men in an appropriate speech, saying that he was sure the newspaper men sta-tioned in Washington would always be glad to lend their assistance for the good of the capital city of the nation.

Representative Newlands. Representative Newlands spoke of the eautification of Washington, insisting that there was much to be done in that direction, and that Washington had a right to

much more than it got out of Congress. "I have looked into the question of taxation," he said, "and I insist that every-thing this city asks for it asks as a matter

thing this city asks for it asks as a matter of right, and not of charity."

"I am a friend of Washington. I want to see Congress provide for a competition of architects to the end that all our public building, school, fire engine houses, all, however inferior their use, shall be models. None of us are pleased with the architectural appearance of Pennsylvania avenue. The south side of the avenue should be appropriated by the government and heid for public buildings. What a magnificent avenue it would be, lined with buildings in the Grecian style of architecture, with their

Grecian style of architecture, with their colonnades, stretching from the treasury to the Capitol.

"Our parks, too, while they are magnificene, offer hardly any facilities for the recreation of our children. The pupils of our schools are playing in the streets, in danger of their lives. Every school building should have ample grounds around it. In one reservation in this city, three school buildings are crowded together, where there buildings are crowded together, where there should be only one. In laying out the future Washington every school should be located upon a sufficient reservation that might be laid out as a park, beautifying the city, as well as affording the children ample room for recreation." ample room for recreation."

Representative Dolliver. Representative Dolliver made a happy speech, calling attention to Representative Walker's capacity for shad, and adding that after the shad he had himself eaten, he was ready to give anything the board of trade wanted, "out of the public funds."

"It was a statesman of many years ago, when Washington could not compare in beauty with what it is now, who said he would have it provided so that once at least in the earlier years of every boy and girl in the United Statea they should be brought, at the public expense, if necessary, to Washington, that they might have ir stilled into their hearts a sense of the splendor of this great republic."

Representative Walker. Representative Walker spoke ironically of the plea of poverty of the country. He

said:

"I suppose the trouble about improving the Anacostia flats will be that the country is poor, exceedingly poor. We hear that in Congress every day. I think Congress, in its ideas of the development of the capital, doesn't come up to the idea of the average citizen of the country. The people of the country haven't any patience with what goes under the head of economy. Pennsylvania avenue ought to be lined with government buildings, of the finest architecture, its whole length, on both sides. We could spend \$8,000,000 on public buildings and save money in taxing the people. We are paying now 10 and 20 per cent on the cost of miserable old buildings in which we stow away government employes. I want is poor, exceedingly poor. We hear that in cost of miserable old buildings in which we stow away government employes. I want to say to the board of trade, you don't begin to ask enough of Congress. The whole of Pennsylvania avenue will be needed in the next fifty years, and both sides of it ought to be condemned and become government property within the next two years. The avenue ought to be raised, too, at least six feet. The time will come when every man in the country will say that it was a mistake if this is not done."

Representative Landis. Representative Landis of Indiana made brief speech, and then proposed, as closing the toasts, that all assembled stand and drink to "George Washington, the matchless and illustrious American statesman, after whom this great city was named."

The arrangements for the excursion and dinner were directed by a committee, consisting of Thomas W. Smith, chairman; Emmons S. Smith, Frank B. Noyes, Tracy L. Jeffords, Clarence F. Norment, S. S. Shedd and John B. Wight, the secretary of the board.

Some of Those Present. Among those present were Senators Haw-

ley and Clark, Representatives Richardson, Hunter, Ellis, Curtis, Brewster, Grosvenor, Linney, Dolliver, Dorr, Walker of Massachusetts, William H. King, J. F. Lacey, John J. Lentz, John Lamb, Archibald Lybrand, R. W. Miers, David Miekison, War-ren Miller, S. Brundidge, jr., George N. Davison, Walter Evana, Charles B. Lan-dis, P. B. Low, Edwin R. Ridgely, John H. Stephens, George W. Taylor, Michael Griffin, F. C. Tate and Francis Newlands. Judges Charles B. Howry and Stanton J. Peelle, Mr. John W. Ross, Capt. Lansing H. Beach, Capt. David D. Gaillard, Capt. W. M. Black, Surgeon General Sternberg H. Beach, Capt. David D. Gaillard, Capt. W. M. Black, Surgeon General Sternberg, S. W. Woodward, John B. Wight, Thomas W. Smith, Frank B. Noyes, Samuel S. Shedd, Tracy L. Jeffords, J. C. Sprigg, Ellis Spear, Philip T. Hall, A. S. Caywood, Seaton Perry, T. L. Holbrook, Thomas Somerville, Emmons S. Smith, William A. Wimsatt, W. J. Frizzell, Frank Hume, Dr. H. L. E. Johnson, Maj. H. L. Briscoe, Danlel Murray, W. F. Boberts, H. A. Griswold, Arthur Cowsill, W. Riley Deeble, A. M. McLachlen, Josiah Millard, Charles B. Church, W. H. Butler, R. M. Harper, S. T. G. Morsell, R. H. Dane, W. A. H. Church, E. G. Schaffer, John Miller, Chas. A. Largly, Edward Graves, R. W. Mallowy, J. F. Manning, Richard W. Tyler, Robert G. Rutherford, T. A. Lambert, H. Randall Webb, W. C. Dodge, N. G. Ordway, John Mitchell, jr., Randall Hagner, F. B. Pyle, J. B. Duncklee, A. M. Lothrop, George W. Drew, Thomas B. Walker, Noble J. Walker, Drew, Thomas B. Walker, Noble J. Walker, Henry K. Willard, Henry W. Reed, B. T. Janney, Job Barnard, Matthew Trimble T. Janney, Job Barnard, Matthew Trimble, Prof. Thomas Wilson, George Harries, Arthur Copeland, H. L. West, J. C. Corts, Charles Moore, F. H. Bright and Rev. Dr. Teunis B. Hamlin. George W. Rouzer, A. J. Halford, C. S. Snow, S. G. Cornwell, J. C. Yost, George W. Mc-Lanahan, Charles B. Fonda, Austin P. Brown, J. H. Hopkins, Dr. I. S. Stone, James B. Lamble, Matthew G. Emery, E. S. Davis, W. O. Roome, J. B. Chamberlain, George C. Gorham, Jules Demonet, O. W. White, W. S. Hoge, John Joy Edson, John B. Cotton, Charles J. Hell, Henry B. Looker, Daniel Fraser, Edwin N. Gray, John C. er, Daniel Fraser, Edwin N. Gray, John C. Parker, Dr. Joseph Taber Johnson and D. R. McKee.

"CAPT.' RIOUX'S CASE.

Representative Corliss Thinks He Was Improperly Induced to Resign. Representative Corliss of Michigan has filed with the Secretary of the Treasury papers intended to show that "Captain" Rioux was improperly caused to resign his position as master of the United States light house tender at Detroit. It is represented that "Captain" Rioux was for twenty-seven years on the light house tender, first as a sailor, and later promoted to be master; that during many years that he was master there had never been any complaint of any sort against him, and that just before the close of Mr. Cleveland's administration he was induced to resign. The statement made is that Commander Folger of the light house board notified "Capt." Rioux shortly before the close of the last administration that he would have to stand a civil service examination to prove his fit-ness for the position that he had filled ap-parently to the satisfaction of the service for many years, and that if he did not think he could pass the examination he had better resign, to save himself from the had better resign, to save himself from the humiliation of failure and dismissal. It is represented that he was thus induced to resign, and that there has since been no examination such as he was notified of.

Mr. Corliss is trying to secure "Capt." Rioux's reinstatement; on the ground of the efficiency of his service, and his resignation having been procured through alleged misrepresentation. leged misrepresentation

PROPOSED UNION.

A Committee Appointed by the Sons of the American Revolution. At the recent meeting of the Sons of the American Revolution at Cleveland a com-mittee consisting of J. M. Richardson of Ohio, E. J. Hill of Connecticut, S. E. Gross of Illinois, Geo. H. Shields of Missouri and Nathan Warren of Massachusetts was appointed to confer with a committee of the Sons of the Revolution relative to the pro-

The church was a scene of splendor, and posed union of the two organizations. If the committees agree upon a plan of union the Sons of the American Revolution will meet in Cincinnati October 12 to consider preached a historical sermon. A permanent committee of thirteen was appointed to appeal to the national Congress to prevent the use of the American flag for advertisting purposes. Another committee was named to consider the property of the government of a private cemetery in Ohio where 25,000 men who fought in the war of 1812, some of them revolutionary soldiers, are buried.

Officers were elected as follows: President, General Edwin S. Barrett of Massachusetts; vice presidents, General Robert Anderson of California, John Whitehead of New Jersey, James Richardson of Ohio, S. E. Gross of Illinois and J. C. Brackinridge of Washington: secretary general, E. J. Hill of Connecticut; treasurer general, C. W. Haskins of New York; registrar general, Henry Hall of New York; chaplain, Bishop Cheney of Chicago.

General J. C. Brackinridge urged that President Makinley be elected president general of the society. There was some opposition to this on the ground that he would not have time to devote to the duties of the office and that politicians might seek to use the society for selfish purposes. A permanent committee of thirteen was played one of Beethoven's symphonies.
The recessional hymn, "Sing with All the
Sons of Glory" closed the services.
The services were attended by representatives of many of New York's oldest
families. The decorations, which were on
a very elaborate scale, were chiefly symbolical. The afternoon services began at 2.20

o'clock, and were largely musical. The sermon was by the vicar, Rev. J. Nevett Steele. Steele.

The evening services were of a special character, and were attended by representatives from the guilds of St. John's Chapel, the Holy Cross, the Ambrose, St. Stephen, Good Shepherd, St. Agnes, St. Ursula, St. Mary and St. Monica. Finds Her Father Was Wealthy.

Mrs. Harriet M. Smith, wife of John Smith, a shoemaker of Fair Haven, Conn., who has been searching for her father for years, thinks that she has identified him as Philando D. Hall, who died in New York last December, leaving an estate worth

THE MONITOR PURITAN SPALDING ON THE RACK MARYLAND JUDICIARY

Captain Bartlett's Report on Her Excellent | President of the Defunct Globe Savings Behavior at Sea.

She Stood the Rough Weather Off Cape Hatteras in Good Form-Up to Date Except Her Machinery.

The Puritan, lately returned to New York after a short cruise to Charleston, S. C., is an iron, double-turreted, low-freeboard monitor of 6.000 tons displacement and eighteen feet draft of water. Her construction was commenced at the Delaware river iron shipbuilding yard at Chester, under the administration of Secretary Robeson, twenty-two years ago. The form and general dimensions of the hull proper, except the armor, remain the same as the original design, but numerous and successive changes have been made in every other particular. The aim of the department during the long, unavoidable delay over her construction, was to keep the designs for completion of the ship up to date, and insure that, as finally completed, she should be an effective addition to our naval force. The ship as originally designed embodied no radical departure from the Ericsson monitors built during the war, except that instead of the single bottom and overhang-ing armor shelf common to those vessels, she has a double bettom extending up to she has a double bottom extending up to the armor shelf and nearly the entire length of the hull. The design contemplated eliminated side and turret armor, as no facilities existed then or for many years after for producing solid armor plates in this country. The turrets were to have been of the original Ericsson type, entirely above the main deck and supported on a country. ed on a central spindle when revolving. Notwithstanding the changes in the hull

and fittings the machinery has been left as originally designed and constructed. The machinery is of an obsolete type, about three times heavier for the power indicated than would be constructed today. In every other respect the ship as finally completed is fully up to date, and one of our most efficient fighting ships. Notwithstanding the numerous changes, the effect of all of them has been so well considered that when the ship was completed. ered that when the ship was commissioned on the 10th day of last December she floated within one-half an inch of her defloated within one-half an inch of her de-signed draft. She carries a water-line belt of armor fourteen inches thick, tapering to six inches at the stem and stern. In place of the originally designed armament, con-sisting of but four 15-inch smooth-bore guns, she carries four 12-inch breech-load-ing rifles in Hichborn barbette turrets, six 4-incb rapid-fire guns and ten machine 4-inch rapid-fire guns and ten machin-

That the ship is a success in every wa

That the ship is a success in every way is well demonstrated by Capt. Bartlett's recent report from Raleigh, N. C., from which the following is quoted: "By 6 o'clock it was blowing a fresh northeasterly gale with a heavy sea, and although the ship behaved admirably, rolling easily and rising buoyantly. * *

"As I have already stated, the ship behaved admirably in the heavy sea off Hatteras. Her roll is not quick, and she recovers easily and without straining. As was to be expected, while pitching very little, she takes great quantities of water on board, the waves dashing violently against the turrets and superstructure and throwing spray over the pilot house and bridges. In my judgment, it would be possible to fight the gams in almost any bridges. In my judgment, it would be possible to fight the guns in almost any weather, though not without taking water through the turret ports. In moderate weather she would afford a reasonably steady gun platform, owing to her steadible steady gun platform, owing to her steady gun platform, owing to her steadible steady gun platform, owing to her steady gun platform, owing to her steady gun platform gun pla ness and slowness of roll. Today I in-spected the vessel, and notwithstanding the heavy weather of yesterday, with the exception of slight leaks around the armor shelf, which were in existence when she went into commission, and a very slight leak in the executive officer's state room at the base of the superstructure, I could find no defects." This splendid indorsement of the ship's sea-going and fighting qualities fully offsets the unsupported contention of the opponents of the monitor type of vessel that they are useful only in perfectly smooth water.

BIKE BEAT THE TRAIN.

Lawrence Long of Perth Amboy Saves a Life Thereby.

Lawrence Long of the firm of Burke & Long, grocers, of Perth Amboy, N. J., made use of his bicycle yesterday to rescue a child from being ground to death under ar approaching train.

Long had been out for a spin on his wheel and was on his way home, when he heard the rumble of a train coming down the grade. He moved along slowly to let the train pass, but, looking ahead, saw a small child on the track, looking with

wonder at the approaching train.
In an instant Long calculated the distance between himself and the child and between the child and the train. Bending low ove the handle bar he started on his errand o life saving.

The engineer saw the little one, and blev

his whistle to alarm her. It looked as if the engine would win, but, putting on an extra spurt, Long dashed over the crossing just a few yards ahead of the pilot of the engine. The train hands were hanging over the cars with blanched faces. When Long passed in front of the engine he caugh, the child in his arms. The train-

men burst into a yell of delight.

'The momentum of the bicycle was so great that Long could not manage it, and it dashed into a gutter—man, child and bicycle in a mix-up. The child was a little frightened and ran off home.

The bicycle also came out of the affair without a scratch, but Long is painfully injured about the legs.

CELEBRATES ITS ANNIVERSARY.

Ceremonies at Old Trinity Church o New York Will Last a Week. Trinity Church in New York city has

begun the celebration of the bi-centennial of its foundation, and will continue the celebration throughout the week. Trinity today includes nine chapels, in addition to the parish church, a large number of industrial schools, a hospital, a number of guilds, clubs and parish associations.

was crowded to the doors. The celebration began at 7:30 o'clock, the usual Sunday morning services being performed. At 10 clock the rector, Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, The solemn communion services were then conducted, while the grand organ

Kent W. Ford, a broker, has been expelled from the Consolidated Exchange of New York for "obvious fraud."

Bank of Chicago Testifies.

He Tells the Senate Investigating Committee How He Hypothecated the State University Bonds.

President Charles W. Spaiding of the defunct Globe Savings Bank of Chicago was on the rack before the senate investigating committee in Chicago all day Saturday. On the stand he acknowledged that he had hypothecated the endowment bonds of the State University, and that he had done it with the advice of his lawyer, John W. Lanehart, now dead, and after consulting with President Buckingham of the Northwestern National Bank, But what was still more startling was the evidence of Mr. Hartian that the hypothecating of the endowment bonds was with the knowiedge and by arrangement with a trustee, James E. Armstrong.

Spalding was asked about the singularly profitable investments that he had made for Miss Sarah Louise Ervine, and he made such explanations as he could. He smiled as he gave this part of his testimony. Senator Berry, the chairman of the committee did most of the questioning.

Miss Edvine's Investments. Q. You gave Miss Ervine the property

which she conveyed to the assignee? A. I did. That is, I didn't give her any property. I invested her money for this property, and they worked it out of me. Q. Where did she get that money? A. In

the first place, by ther own exertion. She came to me as a stenographer, and worked Q. What did you pay her? A. About \$10 or \$15 a week. She lived at home.
Q. Out of that how much did she save?

A. She saved a few hundred dollars, and I took it and laid it out and invested it for her. She was living at home, and about two years after she came to us she had accumulated a few hundred dollars, which I invested.

Spalding left the stand a wearied man, who had told much, but who had harmed his cause—if that were possible—by the things he did not reveal. For from the first he took the position not only that he had done no wrong, but that his bank was sound from the day of its starting until a short time ago.

History of the Bank.

Spalding testified "that the bank was incorporated in 1890, with a capital stock of \$200,000, fully paid in cash. Nearly onehalf of the stock was owned in the east, mainly in New Hampshire. The bank did very prosperous business during the first two years, and it was at the summit of its prosperity May 8, 1893, From May 8 the deposits were reduced, and the hard times culminated June 5, 1893, in a run on the bank. From that time deposits continued to go out until the following February 8, when the turn was reached, and we commenced increasing. The gain continued until July or September of this last year, and we had nearly regained the amount which we had dropped in the panic of 1893."

Further during the examination Spalding admitted that May 8, 1893, when the as-sets were \$935,600, the bank was liable for all this except a surplus of \$10,000, and that if the bank had closed on that day it would have been just \$10,000 ahead. However, of these assets there were \$38,000 in Idaho Canal Company's bonds, which were not salable, and a large amount of the Red Oak, Investment Company's paper, for which there was also no demand. The matter of the cash and bonds of the State University, amounting to \$500,000, was not touched upon.

BUNDY ASKS FAIR PLAY.

The Colored Boy Who Has Been Selected for a Naval Cadetship.

R. C. Bundy, the colored boy whom Repesentative Shattuc of Cincinnati has appointed a cadet at the Naval Academy, is a resident of that city. He is less than eighteen years old. His father is an itinerant preacher. Bundy is not a full-blooded negro, but a mulatto, light in color and

good leoking.

Before his admission to the academy young Bundy will have to pass the usual examination. His friends say that he will have no trouble in doing this, and as Representative Shattuc refuses to consider the with irawal of the young man's name, nothing but this final test stands between him

and admission to the academy.

Bundy has written a statement of his case for publication, in which, after giving his personal history and telling how cured the appointment as a result of com-petitive examination, he says: "The world is fast advancing to a place

where the mind and mental capabilities of a man will supersede the color of his skin and the prejudice against him. Annapolis is educating and training America's best youths, and I don't think that they are so far blased by a narrow mind and a deflected conscience as to overstep the bounds of common decency and gentlemanliness. This is a government of the people, by the people and for the people. Annapolis is a government school. Should she then close her doors on any of America's loyal sons who seek to educate themselves that they may defend the Constitution by which they are protected?

"Sq far as social equality is concerned I and the prejudice against him. Annapolis

are protected?

"Sq far as social equality is concerned, I do not demand it and do not expect to get it. Therefore, if they treat me a little cold on that score I will not be disappointed. All I ask is that they give me what I earn by my own intellectual efforts. I expect to be hazed just as any other newcomer. That I will not object to as long as it is not brutal. I intend to go to the academy in September, and if I am successful in getting in my rule of action will be to treat them all as gentlemen, and I shall expect the same of them."

FOR AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Building Trades of Newark, N. J. Threaten a General Strike.

Over two hundred plumbers, gasfitters and steamfitters have gone on strike in Newark, N. J., because the Master Plumbers' Association refused to accede to the demand for an eight-hour day at the same rate of wages as is now paid for nine

About two hundred tin workers will quit work unless the same demands which have been made upon their bosses are acceded to. Besides, about two hundred painters have given their bosses similar notice for the same reason.

The anticipated strike of carpenters will

The anticipated strike of carpenters will not occur, as the District Council of Journeymen and the Master Carpenters' Association have signed an agreement for the eight-hour day at the former scale of wages. The master masons have also agreed to give the lathers an increase of from \$1.50 to \$2 per thousand laths.

All the trades mentioned are affiliated with the Building Trades Council of Newark, and a meeting of that body will discuss the matter of a sympathetic strike. Should this occur about four thousand men will be affected.

If you want anything, try an ad. in The Star. If anybody has what you wish, you will get an answer,

(Printers' Inft the fittle school:

It is claimed for the Washington Star, and probably fruthiulle

claimed, ifaf no offer newspaper in the country goes into so farge a percentage of all the houses

within a radius of twenty miles from the office of publication.

master of advertising), saps:

Seats on the Bench to Be Filled This Year.

ELECTIONS TO BE HELD IN NOVEMBER

Candidates Being Considered for the Nomination.

IN THE EIGHT CIRCUITS

Correspondence of The Evening Star

BALTIMORE, May 1, 1897.

The election of several judges of the circuit courts in Maryland takes place this year, and, while the contests for the nominations for the general assembly and other important local offices are attracting the most attention now, the judicial nominations are considered by the more convervative voters to be of vastly more importance than those for any other positions on the several party tickets.

Maryland is divided into seven judicial circuits outside of the city of Baltimore, which latter forms the eighth circuit.

The first circuit comprises the counties of Worcester, Wicomico, Somerset and Dorchester, and the judges there are all "hold-overs" for various periods.

The Second Circuit.

In the second circuit the terms of the three judges expire next November. The republicans have strong hopes of carrying this circuit, and there are several candidates of prominence for the nominations for associates, while Chief Judge Russum will be nominated to succeed himself with-out opposition. The principal gentiemen who are in the field for nomination as associates are: Col. James C. Mullikin of Talbot county, State Senator Charles T. Westcote and State's Attorney John D. Urie of Kent county, and Mr. Haines an others of Cecil.

The democrats have several candidates

in each of the five counties. Tathot county has Messrs. Wm. R. Martin, State Senator Oswald Tilghman and Maj. Wm. E. Stewart. Queen Anne's county has ex-State Treasurer Edwin H. Brown, ex-Congress-man John B. Brown and ex-State's Attorney P. B. Hopper, who is a cousin of ex-United States Senator Charles H. Gibson, Kent county has Messrs, James Alfred Pearce, son of the late United States Senater James Alfred Pearce, and Mr. Harri-son W. Vickers, son of the late United States Senator George Vickers. Caroline has Mr. Henry R. Lewis, member of the house of delegates. Cecil county has the present associate judge, Frederick Stump, who, although only sixty-one years oid, has already been on the bench for two terms, or thirty years in all. Ex-State Senator, John S. Wirt and the present state senator, Charles C. Crothers of Cecil, are also said to be candidates.

Third, Fourth and Fifth Circuits. In the third and fourth circuits the judges' terms do not expire for several years. There will be no judicial election

in these circuits this year. In the lifth circuit, composed of Carroll, loward and Anne Arundel cumbents are Chief Judge Charles B. Roberts, and Associates 1. T. Jones and James Rivell, all democrats. Judges Roberts and Rivell have several years of their term unexpired. Judge Jones, however, will have served out his fifteen years in November. It is conceded that he will be re-nomfrated, while the republicans will prob-ably nominate State's Attorney Jos. D. McGuire of Heward county.

The Sixth Circuit.

The sixth circuit is composed of Montgomery and Frederick counties. The present judiciary is composed of Chief Judge James McSherry, who is also chief judge of the court of appeals, and Associates James B. Henderson and John A. Lynch. all of whom are democrats. The only one whose term expires this year is Judge whose term expires this year is Judge Lynch, and, as he has reached the age

limit of seventy years, he will not be re-nominated. Who the democrats will nom-inate is uncertain.

The leading republican candidates are Representative Milton G. Urner and Mr. John C. Motter, both of Frederick to which county the candidate is conceded by

which county the candidate is conceded by both parties.

The Seventh Circuit. The seventh circuit is composed of the counties of Prince George's, Charles, Calvert and St. Mary's. The judges now on the bench are Chief John P. Briscoe, democrat, and J. Parran Crane and George C. Merrick, republicans, associates. Judge Briscoe's term will not expire until 1906, but successors to both Judges Merrick and Crane must be chosen this year. The republican candidates in the field are: Messrs. George C. Merrick and F. Snowden Hill of Prince George's, State's Attorney Adrian Posey of Charles, and Mr. E. B. Abell of St. Mary's.

The Gemocratic candidates are Messrs. C.

The democratic candidates are Messrs. C. C. Magruder and Charles Stanley of Prince George's, and B. F. Camalier of St. Mary's.

The Baltimore Circuit. The eighth, or the Baltimore city circuit, has a judicial system different from the rest of the state. In this city the judges form what is called the supreme bench, composed of eight members, of whom five. Chief Judge Henry D. Harlan, and Associates J. Upshur Dennis, D. G. Wright, P. L. Wickes, and Albert Ritchie, are demo-crats, and Charles E. Phelps, Henry Stock-bridge, jr., and John J. Dobler are republi-

This year a successor to Judge Phelps will be chosen, and an associate, who will be added to the bench by an act of the last general assembly.

Judge Phelps will be renominated by the republicans without opposition, and probably he may be indersed by the democrats, as he has already been indersed

by the unanimous voice of the bar, irrespective of party.

For the additional judge a leading democratic candidate is Alexander H. Robertson, who was their candidate for judge last year, but was defeated by Henry Stockbridge.

The republican candidate will be Robert

H. Smith, who recently resigned the chairmarship of the board of supervisors of elections, provided he will take the place. Mr. Smith has been considered as a possible nominee for mayor, but recently he has announced that he will not accept

JUROR F. . W. VANDERBILT.

men drawn to serve at the next session of

Dutchess County, N. Y., Farmers Have an Unexpected Pleasure. When the list of the names of the jury-

the latter honor.

the county court of Dutchess county, New York, to begin May 18, was published a

York, to begin May 18, was published a few days age the farmers were astonished to read, "F. W. Vanderbilt; residence, Hyde Park; occupation, gentleman."

This was the first intimation that many farmers in the interior of the county had of the fact that Frederick W. Vanderbilt was a real resident of Dutchess county. They knew he was building a \$500,000 mansion at Hyde Park, but never guessed that with the mansion came the possibility of any farmer in the interior sitting side by side with the millionaire in the jury box.

If Mr. Vanderbilt appears in the old court house next week, it will be the first time a millionaire has ever acted as a juror in Dutchess county.